#### AT THE WORLD'S GREAT FAIR

Famous Women from the Earth Over Now Meet in Conclave.

Gay Colors and Striking Contrasts the Dominant Note of Fashion, While Hoops and Broad Trimmings are Losing Pavor-Happy Little People in Their Easy Summer Garb, and Happy Girls of Newark at Their Admirable Club-What the Woman's Exchange is Prepared to Do for the Comfort of Visitors to Chicago-Hospitality in Russia; Also a Woman's Perilons Mission to the Czar's Domains-Conviets Refuse a Peerage-Julia Arthur as Mercedes-Bryn Mawr the Brneficent-Why Foreign Women Admire America-Paragraphs of Feminine Interest.

The dominant note of the latest mode motive the rainbow shading, which one sees in dike in sating, in wools, and gauzes. Why a ampage belongs to the endless calculus of craze reach the turning point of the motley mode, and be interpreted as a covenant that ashion. contrite, promises no longer to inundate us with the deluge of beauty-destroying eccentricities of which this is the climax. Women seem to be heroically determined to their way out from the exactions of freakish fashion by concerted effort.

The round-about woman, she with the waist strapped round with puffings and frillings. and the skirt hooped round with bands and folds, is no longer in the van of mondaines. ing a last year's gown up to date with the tinction. Popularity superinduces vulgarity ongly for narrower trimmings, tiny frills dged with lace, footings and nets run through with ribbons, and in thin materials flounces and shirrings. If the hoops are employed, they wear them firmly grasp the nettle and coldly strap the skirt about the hips, not the with two or three folds, taken up at intervals in little plaits. To create a bodice now n happy secord with, but not in slavish imitation of the prevailing style requires as much genius as to write a poem—perhaps more, for poems do not have to fit in the back. Another happy result of the craze for color

ato make popular once again the ever genteel k gown with a touch of white for trimming. There is no more striking or elegant coming than this, for black brings out the perfections in a faultless gown, while it kindly onceals the defects in one less shapely as no

Finally in her desperate search for novelty fashion has hit upon something accidentally that is at once sensible and economical in that is at once sensible and economical in the chaos of extravagance—the gowns with bodiess of one color and skirts of another, or sleeves of one material and waists of another. How it enables one to revel in bargains, those joys dear to the woman's soul, of which some cynic has remarked that a bargain is something a woman did without when she really wanted it because she could not afford it, and buys because it is cheap when she has no longer any earthly use for it.



To the woman still wrestling with her summer wardrobe and trying to reconcile a fifty-dollar allowance with a thousand-dollar taste and necessity, is sympathetically presented these suggestions of the latest expressions of the modified modes.

The first idea which may be utilized by the woman unfortunate enough to have to plan her own things is embodied in a gown of black satin disgonally striped in inch-wide wales, as the men call them, of glossy finish, with a dull thread dividing them. Around the bottom is a tiny ruffle of plain black satin, not quite two inches wide, with a heading. Over this is gathered a narrow ruffle of white lace in open meshes and sowed on just in the gathers of the satin ruffle, showing the satin heading and a bit of the ruffle at the bottom. Four inches above this ruffle is a band of the lace insertion, three-quarters of an inch wide, with a two-inch satin ribbon run on plain on each side of it. The waist of magenta crépon, with large, draped sleeves, finished at the wrist



with a satin band, and flaring circular epaulets of satin over the shoulder: a skied satin colar and wrinkied satin relic complete the dress, which is striking even in this day of dress surprises. Another pretty gown of black crepon has a bodice formed of alternate stripes of black satin ribbon and cream white insertion. On each side the waist the satin is folded in platts from the shoulder to the wrinkled belt. Over the shoulder a full box platting of satin has a fall of lace underneath, black not white, and the belt is wrinkled into a gold buckle.



An odd little waist carrying out a double ape and fichu effect, has a yoke covered with thite lace over yellow slik. The capes are of ray satin, with a little finish on the edge of he white embroidery that comes for the purpose and is cut out all about the pattern and

COUNTRYSIDE AND SEASIDE appliqued in places. These capes cross in front and tie at the back in a bow.

Front and tie at the back in a bow.

Front and tie at the back in a bow.

Winkled coat effects, gathered under the arm

cordion-plaited, net edged with blue, or, if
the mesh is coarse enough, threaded in and
out with blue baby ribbon.

This promises to be a "cotton summer,"
and most dainty and heautiful fabries have
been revived and added to those of more
modern weave in a hewlidering variety of pattern and design. There are cheviots loosely
woven to prevent shrinkage, Scotch ginghams,
and French cheviots in all the soft or bright
tints known to slik or satin. French lawns in
stripes of Greek keys, dots, and rings of color;
ombre crépons shading like shot slik, tamboured organdy embroidered in arabesque designs in long tambour stitches, linens, and
Swiss musiins, batistes and dimities.

A clear, bright scarlet lawn has a puffed yoke drawn up on black beadings threaded with scarlet ribbons, the shoulder ruffle edged with black lace. The skirt is bordered with fine ruffles waved on in festoons, each ruffle edged with black lace and the top one finished with a heading of black lace. A black satin ribbon beits the waist.

A dainty white batiste gown is gathered three times about the hips, the gatherings covered with lace insertion over pale green ribbon. Around the bottom of this gown is one lace ruffle with a band of insertion showing the green beneath about five inches above the flounce. The waist is made of puffings, with the lace between both back and front. With

lace ruffles over the shoulder. The sleeves are puffs of batiste with lace ruffles at the wrist.

A race dress of pink and green spotted foulard is flounced to the belt with ruffles edged with green ratin ribbon. The odd little coat, ruffled at the lower edge with lace, has lace ruffles in the sleeves and an entire lace bodice over green satin beneath the coat. Other simpler gowns are made of these washable fabrics, with straight gathered skirts and spencer waists belted with ribbon, or shirred yokes edged with quillings of lace. So simple

are these that they require no illustration. One of the prettiest yet seen is of yellow gingham, with polks dots of silk. There is no trimming except a flounce around the yoke of the stuff itself, finished with an embroidered scallop and a brown yelvet ribbon belt.

Why Foreign Women Admire America American women are already in possession of some rights that women of other countries

have not yet attained. An American woman's

property and salary are not subject to ber hus-

band nor taxable in payment of his obliga-tions. In France the society for the legal

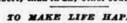
OPENING OF THE WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

To-morrow morning there will convene in the Art Palace at Chicago the most brilliant gathering of women the world has ever known all phases of work having for their aim the ad represented by women of brilliant minds and philanthropy. This women's branch of the World's Fair Congress Auxiliary is under the special charge of the National Council of Women of the United States, a federation of societies of women, including the de-woully orthodox, the boldly heterodox. the atheist, and the Christian, the woman of society and the woman of labor. black women and white women, women o political aspirations, and women who repre sent their antithesis. Into this National Council no individual can enter as a member.

black women and white women, women of political aspirations, and women who represent their antithesis. Into this National Council no individual can enter as a member. Only those already enrolled in some association can become members of the Council, under the name of the society to which they belong. Some time ago Edward Bellamy suggested that the women of the United States should form themselves into a body whose object should be the investigation and regulation of all their interests in life. But the women had anticipated him, and this organization, which is now a part of a world's or international council of women, had already been effected.

Assuming that to know thyself is the beginning of wisdom for the individual, the council stands for the further step. "know thy neighbor, that thou mayeat know thyself completely," and aims to bring together for friendly conference women of all creeds and collators who work for charity, religion, education, political, moral, and social reform, mental culture, and mutual benefit. The organization is conducted on the most burely democratic idea, no single element obtaining undue prominence, but the wellare and interests of all focused in one representative body.

The rouncil have their headquarters at the Palmer House in Chicago, where they will receive and entertain, at their expense, all the foreign delegates. for as Mra May Wright Sewall has said, speaking from the result of her trip abroad in the interest of the Congress, foreign women have much less money to spend than American women, are less independent in the disposal of the money they have, and less self-reliant in going about the world alone than their American sisters. The Congress will continue from Monday morning until Sunday evening, during which 150 meetings will be held. On Monday the foreign delegates will be presented after the formal opening of the Congress, on Tuesday Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Jane C. Unvin. Florence Fenwick Miller, and they constitute the morning and association, women in organization,



Newark has an infant prodigy. It is only four months old, but, in its particular line, is

the pride of the place.
It is a Working Girls' Club, the pet of its healthiest thing-mosquitoes not exceptedmuch like that of the famous Solomon Grundy. ary, confirmed in March, became self-support-

There are no signs of its ever reaching the untimely end of Mr. Grundy.

In the first place who "borned" it?

Well, some twenty of the so-called "society girls" of Newark. They belong to what is known as "the upper crust." They founded the club in January; secured its rooms, an entire flat at 292 Mulberry street, and furnished them with the aid of sympathizing

entire flat at 202 Mulberry street, and furnished them with the aid of sympathizing friends, who donated everything from carpets to thumb tacks.

It was christened in February.

That was the occasion of the first ruffle in the rath that had been all smooth salling. Some of the members objected to the title "Working Girls' Club." A good many thought it was a sensible objection, but the majority, including the twenty charming founders, who are all members, thought otherwise. So it was christened "The Working Girls' Club of Newark."

Newark."

It was sanctioned by its patron saint in March.

Miss Grace Dodge of this city may not know that her Image is enshrined in the hearts of the most helpful friends and comrades a working girl ever found.

Up to the month of April the club had not been self-supporting. The initiation fee had been 25 cents and the monthly dues 10 cents. This necessitated outside add in meeting expenses. But in April the club arose and threw off the shackles of dependence. The monthly dues were raised to 25 cents, which enables the officers to make both ends meet with neatness and no surplus.

In May the club, clothed and ready for business, adopted its first child—a project for a summer home for its members.

To gain funds for the pursuance of this scheme a reception, or afternoon tea, was given last week. Articles of fancy work made by the members were sold, and a profit of \$125 put aside as a nucleus for the summer vacation expenses. It was a sort of "varnishing day" for the club. All the swell friends of the founders came in their "chaises," many of them with a bronounced degree of curiosity painted on every feature. They expected to see half-starved, draggled, tough-looking girls from the slums. They were somewhat taken aback when a score or so of well-dressed and, in the main points, well-bred girls poured tea and chocolate for them or showed them the articles on sale.

What nice girls you have here!" was the It was sanctioned by its patron saint in

shack when a score or so of well-dressed and, in the main points, well-bred girls poured tea and chocolate for them or showed them the articles on sale.

"What nice girls you have here!" was the frequent exclamation breathed into the ears of the pretty founders, by the way, resent any patronizing quite as promptly as the other members. They assure you that the club is not a charity organization. Inasmuch as it pays its own expenses this is quite true. The members, moreover, are by no means poverty stricken. Most of them are factory girls, and many of them receive from \$10 to \$15 a week. This being the case the most natural thing is to ask these charming Newark girls why they have gotten up such a club. A \$10x reporter did ask that question of Mirs Bassett, the President. In her reply sho put into words the real motive of herself and friends, although she had not before realized what it was.

"We have four objects," she began. "First, to provide the girls with a place for social intercourse; second, to give them a circulating library; third, to furnish opportunities for them to join different classes and learn such things as dressmaking, millinery, embrodery, and so on; and fourth, to introduce a cooperative relation between us all, so that we shall help each other whenever we can."

"But why have you selected the girls who are not of the poorest girls meditated a while. It is true," she said finally, "we do not try to reach the poorest girls. We are not engineering a charity scheme. At the bottom of it all, our object is to make these girls happier—that's it, happier. They do not need cotches, or food, or a home, but they need happiness, and that is what we want to give them."

At least the Newark Club is unique in its avowal of aims. It is a blessed relief from the Jellyly societies which feed the starving heathen on tracts.

## Her Perilans Mission Accomplished,

emancipation of women are now endeavoring to arrange matters so that the French husband will not have the management of his wife's affairs. As the law now stands, the wife has no control of her own carnings, and the husband can squander his wife's as well as his own property with impunity. However, even the leaders of the movement do not think the time has come for reforming the latter condition in France. It is small wonder that foreign women find America the woman's paradise in comparison with their own coun-Mme. Kraemer, the Polish patriot, who lives on Long Island, and was prevented from accompanying the supplies sent to Russia last

on the lookout for her. The companion she engaged proved to be a female say in the employ of the Government, but she was bribed with silence by Mine. Kraemar giving her all her money and diamonds, and St. Petersburg was at last safely reached, where Nihilist friends helped the brave lady on with her mission. The men who think women lacking in diplomacy and secrecy in the management of political affairs, should know more of the achievements of these Slavonic women who sacrifice home and country and wealth, even life itself, in support of the cause they espouse.

HAPPY ARE THE LITTLE PROPLE. Children's Summer Garb Joins Comfort with

Children's dresses are the greatest comfort in these trying times that vex women's souls. for the styles so unbecoming to women take on quaint and attractive grace directly a little maid realizes their picturesque possibilities. As for the little men, they never were so gay and dapper as they are this season. The cotton cheviots come in all the dainty shades of blue and pink, and the piques are brightly striped with scarlet or blue. at the Park the other day wore red cloth



little bow outside the knee. His coat was o brown, braided about with the same color and outside it were the broad, fine collar and and outside it were the broad, fine collar and cuffs, edged with scarlet-bordered frills. A three-cornered hat of brown straw was set well back on his brown curls. All manner of little shirt waists are worn 19 the boys, with collars and cuffs of the bright French lawns, polka-spotted with white. Heefers of scarlet or of soft old blue brighten up their more sombre suits on cool days, and all the dainty shades of brown and gray, in tiny checks and twills, are used in their tiny trousers and iaunty coats. Little boys of three are gotten up like small monkeys in ridiculous little trousers and lackets, and even those who wear kilts wear the trousers underneath



with no petticosts. A little girl's gown quite up to the latest mode has rows of satin ribbon in graduated widths covering the skirt, and covering also that part of the waist which shows between the shoulder ruffles. The sleaves are pure mutton-leg, the whole gown a doil-like edition of one her mother might wear. A pretty foulard for a little girl of 8 or 3 has a yoke of embrodiery with a draping of brown corded slik as a finish. The waist is helted with the brown except for a little ways in front where the material hangs out loosely. A row of quilled brown satin ribbon is inserted in the edge of the hem, which turns up on the right slide.

A gown of gray-blue wool, made with a plain

A gown of gray-blue wool, made with a plain skirt, has a full surplice walst of changeable



blue and changeable pink silk. The revers over the shoulder are of the cloth lined with silk and brier stitched three times on the edge. A quilling of ribbon, or two or three rows of satin baby ribbon are also used on little giris' dresses. The guimpe is of sheer white lawn, made very full. Still younger little maids wear zephyr gowns made on the Empire plan, with full eraulettes of white embroidery and a guimpe of fine white lawn. All the old-time dainty needlework, the shirring, tucking, brier work, semstitching, tiny plaitings of



satin ribbon, quillings of ribbon or lace, and a profusion of embroidery enter into the consquetion of the little girl's summer wardrobe. The little skirts even of bables dresses are beginning to be ruffled again, with frills of embroidery and hair tucks and insertions as well, in the old-fashioned way, but mothers of good taste still cling to the little plain skirts, hamsiltened at the bottom or dainty with a little group of hand-run tucks.

## INTERESTING INFORMATION.

Mrs. William Walter Phelps. wife of the American Minister to Germany, has crossed the Atlantic sixty-five times.

At a farewell banquet given by the bar of Bloomington to our new Minister to Belgium one woman sat among the interpreters of the statute. Effe Henderson, a bright and successful lawyer in active practice like her brothers at the har. Verily the world moves, and the woman's side is getting round into the sunlight.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton is nearly 77 and hopefulness and interest in every phase of life and thought are unbounded. Besides writing books, addresses, and leaflets, she finds time to practice every day at the plans,

General Booth has nominated his daughter. La Marechale Booth-Clibborn, to succeed him in command of the army, though he has a son who would, according to the usual order of who would according to the usual order of succession, take his father's place. But the old General says that "Women are the best rulers. If you refer to the capacity shown on several occasions by Queen Victoria you will agree with me that she acted while her admirers were seeking how to act. I am arranging that the work of saying human souls may go on after my death."

At the University of St. Andrew's, Scotland. which one year ago opened its gates to woplace in English literature, the first in Latin

At the ateliers or academies of M. Julian in Paris, where men and women have separate studies under the same teachers, the women are obliged to pay 100 francs where the men pay only 50 francs. The women have no extra privileges or superior instruction. It is sim-ply a tax on the women, who are obliged to submit to it because they cannot get the in-struction any other war.

A recent act of Congress provides for the establishment of the American University at Washington, the great university in contemplation by the Methodist denomination which is to be coeducational throughout. Of the forty-five incorporators three are women, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. Matthew Simpson, and Mrs. Elizabeth J. Somera.

By the will of the late Katherine Perkins of Boston, Harvard College will receive \$150,000 for a dormitory known as Perkins Hall, and the Harvard Annex also is enriched some \$40,-000 or \$50,000, which will be of great help to the women in securing from the college the degree promised when sufficient funds have been raised to cover the expense incurred in establishing the department.

The Duchess of Edinburgh speaks and writes five languages-English, Russian, German, French, and Italian. All the royal women of Europe are accomplished in the beaux arts of culture, and not a few of them have attained a degree of crudition in the languages that a college graduate might cavy.

The Vassar Junior Society had a debate on woman's suffrage, and no one could be found to support the negative who believed in it. There were but three girls in the class of '94 that were opposed to the suffrage for

At McGill College in Montreal, which is co educational, eleven women are this year taking the degree of B. A. out of a graduating class of thirty-nine. Of the eleven graduating in the class with honors six are women, and out of the five medallists three are women.

The Queen of Roumania (Carmen Sylva) is gaining strength daily and making rapid strides toward recovery, to the relief of her anxious and devoted subjects.

Emiline Prescott of Maine deserves first place in the ranks of women who have pronounced ideas on dress and the courage of pronounced ideas on dress and the courage of their convictions in wearing them. Miss Prescott cuts and makes all her aults, each requiring about ten rards. She has house trousers and street trousers, and wears over them a sack reaching to the knees and a short jacket, all of the same material—zingham in summer at home and wool in winter. In each suck there are eight pockets. She is a genius in all kinds of sawing and piling wood, and no novice in carpentering. She is a poetess as well, and has had several poems published which are striking and unique, like the writer.

The original of H. Rider Haggard's terrible and ageless beauty, "She who must be the English novelist, who was divorced from him, and is now living with her third husband on the Pacific coast. She was a Miss Carroll of Baltimore.

Mrs. Alma Tadema has a studio adjoining her husband's. Here is mediaval in charac-ter, with Delft china and Dutch pictures. Tadema's rooms are luxuriously decorated in Roman style.

Mme. Modjeska has educated and named five nephews and nieces.

The women of Chicago University will have delightful homes when the stately row of graystone buildings on the campus are finished. wardly in their Norman Gothic style of architecture, but inside, where there are only plain study and sleeping rooms for the men, the homes for the gentler element of the university have octagonal corners and circular and hanging windows, with parlors and reception rooms and private dining rooms, for the occupants of each dormitory will dine together and not mingle in the halls of the commons among the university men.

## Julia Arthur as Morcedes.

After all the critics have decided that Miss Julia Arthur forms her character of Mercedes in Mr. Aldrich's play in Duse's interpretation of the peasant girl in "Cavalleria Rusticana" it is interesting to learn that the clever young Arthur has made two happy hits this winter in leading rôles. Which is more than often falls to the lot of a young artist in a single season. Personally, those who know her well describe her as a most delichtful companion and a devoted daughter of the household in which she is the chief support. actress never saw Duse in the part. Mis-

## Vassar's Greek Play.

Prof. Greenough of Harvard, the accomplish ed Latin teacher and author of text books, has listened to a rehearsal of the Greek play to be given by the Vassar students, and has complimented the young women highly on their work. The originator of the idea is Miss Leech, the professor of Greek at Vassar, and the libretto, both in Greek and English, has the libretto, both in Greek and English, has been prepared by her. When the great Grecian wrote and staged his plays no women were allowed on the Athenian stage, and the noble type of womanly devotion and courage embodied in Antigone was interpreted by the youths of Athens. The play has been in course of preparation since last autumn, and the young actors are very proficient with their lines and stage business.

## Advantages at Bryn Mawr.

Biyn Mawr College has been called the Woman's Johns Hopkins, for her requirements are high, and she is one of the few colleges that will not accept certificates of schol arship except the certificate from the Harvard examination for women, and this is counted only so far as it may cover the ground. Although the college has been in existence but though the college has been in existence but eight years, 20 per cent, of her graduates are engaged in post graduate work. In each graduating class the student whose scholarship is highest receives \$500 to enable her to pursue her studies for a year in some oreign university. Nine fellowships are also in the gift of the college, and no department in the institution is open in which post-graduate as well as under-graduate work may not be obtained.

It is the custom of Russian ladies to receive their dinner guests in a reception room warmed by great open fires, and then to offer each lady a gorgeously embroidered fur cloak or robe to alip on during the courses of the dinner should the décolleté dinner dress prove too cool. Polish ladies open a luxurious little too cool. Folish ladies open a luxurious little room filled with divans for weary guests to rest upon, if they feel that their lired nerves require repose before entering upon the ordeal of a long Russian dinner. Feople that have travelled in the Czar's domain testify that Russian hospitality is the most magnificent in the world, and that the banquets given in St. Petersburg and Moscow are unrivailed in splendor in Paris or London.

#### Convicts Refuse a Peerage. When Mrs. Henrietta Briggs Wall was paint-

ing her large canvas "Woman and Her Political Peers" for the Fair, she found considerable difficulty in securing a picture of a convict for the contrasting group. In the centre of this peculiar allegory is a life-sized portrait of Frances E. Willard: above and to the left is a likeness of an idiot, to the right is represented a convict in his prison garb: below is an American Indian on one side, and on the other an insane person. The incongruous company is represented to filustrate the pyNothing can be substituted for the Royal Baking Powder and give as good results.

No other leavening agent will make such light, sweet, delicious, wholesome food.

If some grocers urge another baking powder upon you, it is because of the greater profit upon it. This of itself is evidence of the superiority of the "Royal." To give greater profit the other must be a lower cost powder, and to cost less it must be made with cheaper and inferior materials, and thus, though selling for the same, give less value to the consumer.

To insure the finest cake, the most wholesome food, be sure that no substitute for Royal Baking Powder is accepted by you.

#### VISITORS TO CHICAGO

Booking tour ists for the World's Fair is the latest project of the versatile managers of the

Woman's Exchange.

or children. singly or in parties, ticket them to Chicago, provide them with rooms and board. not to mention tutors, chaperons, and nurses, again laden with wisdom and blessings. The wisdom is, as it were, for home consumption. but the blessings are to be showered upon

Several weeks ago Mrs. Hodges herself went to Chicago. She personally inspected hotels and boarding houses without number, and took into minute consideration the plumbing, cleanliness, protection against fire, and location of every place. In every case she interviewed the proprietor of the hotel, and very often subjected the contractor himself to a close examination. As a result, she returned with a list of 1,500 rooms for which she is prepared to

rouch.
These rooms range in price from 50 cents to \$15 a day. Every one is either close to the grounds or close to a rapid transit line. In case of a crowd, no one will need to stand longer than ten minutes in going to and from the grounds. In hotels a matron will be assigned to the wings occupied by women, and a night watchman will patrol the halls constantly. These things have been guaranteed to the Exchange. Mrs. Hodges has also a list of places where

tourists accompanied by children will be welyoung Americas are not always received with

open arms. She also knows of a number of high-class kindergartens where these children may be cared for during the day.

The Exchange is furthermore prepared to furnish chaperons, guides, and tutors. The first party rooked by Mrs. Hodges was composed of a number of college undergraduates accompanied by a tutor. The addresses of good restaurants will also be furnished. At some of the restaurants the cooking is done by "home cooks" and is subject to the inspection of a committee of ladies.

The fee for furnishing accommodations, guides, and full information in Chicago is \$2, and one-half of this is remitted to men or women working on a small salary. For securing rallroad tickets, getting tourists to and from trains, and taking full charge of baggage, a small additional fee is expected.

The women of the Exchange offer a first-class trip of ten days, giving asven days in Chicago, with full hotel accommodations, for about \$115. This is the price asked by many excursion parties for a trip of the same length with no allowance for meals in Chicago.

The Exchange is trying by this means to raise funds to carry on a Bureau of Information for the help of needy gentlewomen who are not able to sew.

# Should be Carefully Considered by Her Who

Would Go to the World's Pair. Two things of special interest Chicago presents to visitors this summer. One is the Ex-

position, the other is the climate. The first you may neglect if you want to, but from the latter there is no escape.

The Chicago climete is fearfully and wonderfully made. Therefore the preparations for an encounter with it should be prayerfully

considered. Any misguided woman who thinks she can "go to Chicago in a handbag' would better recure a list of hospitals in advance. For a two weeks' visit she will need a trunk, and these are some of the things which she should put into it:

First and most important of all should be a serviceable outing dress. Let it be short and light of weight. Luckity, these requirements are not incompatible with the present fashion, so that you will not need to crucify the spirit in order to satisfy the needs of the flesh. Of course, dark blue serge has no rival as a material for this suit. Have the Eton jacket lined. first for warmth, and second to preserve it in some sort of shape.
You may take one skirt waist and have quite

shough, or you may take a hundred and have none too many. It all depends on your selection. One dark silk skirt waist will answer every need. A light one of some wash fabric will, at the end of an hour in the Chicago atmosphere, be fit only for the laundry. Too much cannot be said about the smoke of Chicage. It is not a thin, fleeting substance, dissipated by the lightest breeze. It is heavy. solid, thick, resisting even the force of the Windy City's gales. At the Fair grounds themselves it is not bad, but in the city, cleanliness is an impossible virtue. A dark outing dress, therefore, with a dark silk skirt waist and colored collar and cuffs should be the foundation of your wardrobe.

With these wear a simple dark hat: light in weight, in order to avoid as far as possible the headaches which are the bete noir of most women; broad of brim, to shield the eyes from the glare of sunlight reflected from the thousand walls of the "White City," and without feathers or perishable flummery, for ains! it has been known sometimes to rain and rain hard in Chicago. The present style of sailor hat is a very desirable one for the World's Fair tour-

in Chicago. The present style of sallor hat is a very desirable one for the World's Fair tourist, but women who cannot wear this share will be glad if they do not buy the little toque commonly recommended. The eyes will suffer enough at the best, and a broad brim on one's hat will be a blessing not to be lightly disregarded.

Bo much for a hat. In selecting shoes, subtract largely from your pride and add to the size of shoe you are in the habit of wearing. Waiking and standing are as sure to spread the feet as water is to run down hill, and the mind and heart are loyal champions of their lower brethren. They will never be at ease while the latter are ill-treated. Husset leather is softer and more comfortable than any other kind. It is also more presentable after half a day's hard wear. High shoes are somewhat warmer than extended to the other hand they are a good support to the ankie.

In point of temperature the Chicago climate doesn't seem to facer a happy medium. It runs to extremes, very far apart in degree, and very close together in time. In the middle of the day, on the sunny side of one of those white buildings, a salamander itself would have to gash, while on the evening of the same day the Eskimos would be the only comfortable creatures in the grounds. Consequently if you intend to remain out after 4 o'clock, either carry a good warm wrap or have one on deposit at some place where you can get it. And, If possible, have a jacket, not a cape. The lake breeze of which you have heard is not

a myth, it is a raw reality—a cold fact of the most decided kind, and a non-respecter of flut-tiering capes.

An umbrella and two pairs of rubbers—one high for protection against rain, and the other sandals, to be worn only after the storm—will be necessities. A thin rain cleak should also be added. The matter of gloves is, of course, one to be decided by each individual, but it may be suggested that, since it is only a question of time until the Chicage dirt will blacken the fairest gloves, and since the intermediate stages are not pleasant, it would be as well to buy dark gloves in the first blace.

The question of underwear is somewhat of a mooted point. Many people adjure you, by all that you hold preclous in life, to wearheavy underclothing. They enlarge in graphic terms on the famous lake breeze and the change which comes over the spirit of the thermometer when the sun goes down. But, remember, that the sun is up something over twelve hours out of the twenty-four, and, as a general thing, its rays are as warm as Carter Harrison's expressions of hospitality. It is much easier to wear extra wraps to the grounds when you go in the cool of the morning, providing there is such a period, and check them where you can get them in the evening. During the intervening hours you will have no yearning desire for flannels.

These will 'e the main requisites for what may be called the working outfit of a sensible woman tourist.

may be called the working outlit of a sensible woman tourist.

If the soul of woman pines for a chance to display her knowledge of the art of dress, that is a matter for her and her purse to decide. But every woman will want one gown, for diner, church, calls, or the other occasions when an outing gown would not be quite on fall. Ferhaps the most satisfactory dress to meet all these demands would be a dark or medium silk. With this must be provided black shoes, fresh gloves, and a small hat—another entire outlit, in fact. But with these two collections a woman may go to the Fair and be prepared for the best and the worst the Chicago climate has to offer.

EXPERIMENTS IN MAGNETISM.

tricity on the Human Body. Dr. Frederick Peterson of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and A. E. Kennelly. chief engineer of the Edison Laboratory and Vice-President of the American Institute of

Electrical Engineers, have been conducting a series of interesting experiments at the Edison Laboratory, at Orange, to test the effects of magnets and electricity on the human body. They were moved to make these experiments by Charcot's experiments in physical magnet-German investigators to test the possibility of electricity or magnetism. They were also inat the root of hypnotism and hypnotic experiforce of an electrical current which came from nervous organism of the subject.

that the power of the will over the nerves is somewhat akin to the electric current and consists in invisible vibrations which by their impact affect the nerves which come from the brain and will, and that what is known as will power of one person over another person is really the influence of the will waves coming from the person with the stronger organism and falling on the nerves and senses of the ubject with the weaker organism. This theor is that there is some form of physical motion which excites the nerves and causes all of their actions, and in this way the hitherto un-discovered connection between the mind and

the nerves and muscles may be explained.

Without going into this theory Dr. Peterson and Mr. Kennelly conducted a series of experiments extending over a considerable time o observe the effect of magnets and electric currents on the human system. They have reported the results of their observations to the American Electro Therapeutic Association and the section in neurology of the New York Academy of Medicine. They instance the belief of certain Freuch and German specialists that electricity and magnetism have effects on the human organism, and that

York Academy of Medicine. They instance the belief of certain Freuch and German specialists that electricity and magnetism bave effects on the human organism, and that certain forms of hysteria are hetter treated by the magnet increases the resistance to conduction in the motor nerves and so causes a decrease of pain or excitement or hysteria. It also followed from this claim that the excessive improper use of magnets may be followed by pain and interference with the difference in the currents of the poles of the magnet the organic activity would be excited or silayed.

The two investigators went to Mr. Edison's Laboratory and tried experiments on cats, dogs, frogs, boys, and themselves. They took a huge magnet, which had an intensity in the magnetic field of \$0.000.15. S. lines to a square centimetre. A drop of water placed on the glass side in this magnetic field was distorted in shape by the magnetic force. The effect on bar iron and other mineral substances was the ordinary effect of a magnet. Intensified according to the strength of the magnet used.

Then experiments were made with human and with frog's blood. The blood falled to show any traces of polarization, movement, or vibration. In the case of live frogs, no influence of the magnet on the blood cells or the movement of the blood cells and the blood vessel-dilated. When the cell cultion of the blood cells are filled was stributed to the direct passand. This electric current, as under other conditions, he magnetism increases the resistence to conduction in motor nerves and causes paralysia, a small dog was placed in a cylinder between the decrease of the magnet. The effect of the hours under the influence of a strong magnetic current was stributed on. There was no effect upon the boy. The magnetic current was a strong down on a board placed between the poles of a huge magnet with the current on and off. No changes were observed in the trac